44. Stone-Headed Clubs from the Outer Coast of British New Guinea.

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The father is a good-looking, well-made man of 5 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. 7 in. The mother is said to be handsome. They are not related to each other.

This is their eldest child. Their second child was normal and died of small-pox.

Their third child was also microcephalic and died aged nine. He set fire to himself when alone in the house, and then ran about outside pointing to his body. He could not speak.

Their fourth child was microcephalic and more monkey-like in all his actions than the girl. He is now aged 11 and looks like an anthropoid.

Their fifth child was a girl and normal. She died in convulsions at 12 months of age.

Their sixth child is a boy and normal, now aged five.

Their seventh child is a boy and normal, now aged eight months.

F. FAWCETT.

New Guinea.

Edge-Partington.

Stone-headed Clubs from the Outer Coast of British New Guinea. 44

By J. Edge-Partington.

Dr. Haddon, in his paper on the classification of the stone clubs of British New Guinea (*Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, Vol. XXX. ; N.S. III.), figures only one specimen from the outer (N.E.) coast (Pl. XXII., Fig. 5). He mentions, however (p. 247), having seen, in addition to numerous specimens from the Mambare river, other stone clubs from the

STONE-HEADED CLUBS FROM BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Kumusi, which is a little further south, Kome, and other localities on the N.E. coast, and that these do not differ in any essential point from those obtained from the Mambare river. Dr. Haddon says there is no difference between these club-heads and those from the Mekeo districts. In spite of that, however, I think it advisable that all the types

from the outer coast should, as far as possible, be figured so as to give an opportunity to compare them with specimens from the inner coast and other tribes. On doing this, I think that there can be little doubt that the greater number have a common origin. As far as one can judge by comparison, not only are the heads identical, but the hafting is also similar; the various forms found on the outer coast being also seen in clubs, more especially from the central and Rigo districts. Dr. Haddon says that the painting on the disc club is characteristic of the Gulf district; this, however, is a very common form of ornamentation on clubs from the outer coast. The cup-like expansion of the plaiting is also common to the outer coast and central districts (*cf.* Haddon, Pl. XX., Fig. 93, and Pl. XXII., Fig. 5). The characteristic difference is that on clubs from the former coast, in addition to the usual covering of finely-plaited cane above and below the stone heads, there is very often, not always, an ornamental band of plaited cocoanut fibre and small parrot feathers, added to which there are local ornamentations such as *cuscus* fur and strings of white feathers. The photograph above, which includes all types from the outer coast in the British Museum, gives examples of specimens from Holnicote and Dyke Acland Bays, obtained in 1895, and from Collingwood Bay, purchased last year from Mr. Abbott, a missionary who had been resident for over three years in that district, the natives of which from whom he obtained all his specimens were, so he says, hillmen, and that all the coast settlements were peopled from the hills. He informed me that most of the parrot feathers found decorating these clubs were from a species only found in the higher ranges, leading one to suppose that not only were the heads manufactured in the hills on account of the requisite stone being found there but that they were hafted there also, and that this form of weapon has found its way down both watersheds either naturally or by way of trade.

The clubs represented in the photograph are all in the British Museum, and may be described as follows:—

No. 1.—Mace-headed club, flanged. Total length, $48\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; length of head, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Mitre Rock.

No. 2.—Ovoid-headed club. Total length, 43 ins.; length of head, 3 ins. Holnicote Bay.

No. 3.—“Pine-apple” headed club. The head coloured red and white in the grooves. Total length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Collingwood Bay.

No. 4.—Boy’s club with hemispherical head. With these clubs boys were allowed to knock about the dead bodies after a battle. Total length, $41\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Collingwood Bay.

No. 5.—Disc-headed club. The underside of the head is decorated with radiating red lines, the spaces between them are coloured white; the upper surface has two broad red bands crossing at right angles, the remaining parts coloured white. Length, $35\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; diameter of head, 8 ins. Collingwood Bay.

No. 6.—Ball-headed club of white stone. Length, $39\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diameter of head, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Collingwood Bay.

No. 7.—Complex star-headed club. Below the usual matwork band the shaft has a square section and is carved on the four sides with sloping parallel lines. Total length, $46\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; length of head, 3 ins. Collingwood Bay.

No. 8.—Starheaded club with nine points. Total length, 45 ins.; diameter of head, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Collingwood Bay.

All the above types of stone heads appear to be in common use from Mitre Point to Collingwood Bay.

J. EDGE-PARTINGTON.